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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT STANDS

it does not rest upon a lack of intelli-gent appreciation of the necessity of meeting changing and changed con-ditions of trade with new methods, nor upon ignorance of the fact that combination of capital in the effort to accomplish great things is neces-ary when the world's progress desary when the world's progress de mands that great things be done. It is based upon sincere conviction that combination and concentration should be, not prohibited, but supervised, and, within reasonable limits, control-led, and in my judgment this conviction is right.

Publicity First Essential.

The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts—publicity. In the interest of the public, the Government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations engaged in interstate business. Publicity is the only sure remedy which we can now invoke. What further remedies are needed in the way of gov-ernmental regulation, or taxation, can only be determined after publicity has been obtained, by process of law, and in the course of administration. The firse requisite is knowledge, full and complete—knowledge which may be made public to the world. Artificial bodies, such as corporations and joint stock or other, associations, de-pending upon any statutory law for their existence or privileges, should be subject to proper governmental supervision, and full and accurate in-formations as to their operations

supervision, and full and accurate in-formation as to their operations should be made public regularly at reasonable intervals.

The large corporations, commonly called trusts, though organized in one State, always do business in many States, often doing very little business in the State where they are incorpor-ated. There is utter lack of uniform-ity in the State laws about them, and ity in the State laws about them, and as no State has any exclusive inter-est in, or power over, their acts, it has in practice proved impossible to get adequate regulation through State action. Therefore, in the inter-est of the whole people, the nation should, without interfering with the power of the States in the matter it-self, also assume power of supervis-ion and regulation over all corpora-tions doing an interstate business. tions doing an interstate business This is especially true when the cor poration derives a portion of its wealth from the existence of some monopo-listic element or tendency in its business. There would be no hardship in such supervision; banks are subect to it, and in their case it is now accepted as simply a matter of course Indeed, it is probable that supervision of corporations by the national Gov-erament need not go so far as is now

I believe that a law can be framed which will enable the National Gov-ernment to exercise control along the lines above indicated profiting by the I believe that a law can be framed which will enable the National Government to exercise control along the lines above indicated, profiting by the experience gained through the passage and administration of the interstate commerce act. If, however, the judgment of the Congress is that it lacks the constitutional power to pass such an act, then a constitutional smendment should be submitted to confer the power.

Chinese Exclusion Necessary.

With the sole exception of the farming interest no one matter is of such vital moment to our whole people as the welfare of the wage workers. If the farmer and the wage worker are well off it is absolutely certain that all others will be well off too. It is therefore a matter for hearty congratulation that on the whole wages are higher today in the United States than ever before in our history, and than ever before in our history, and far higher than in any other country. The standard of living is also higher In Hawaii our aim must be to develop the Territory on the traditional The standard of living is also higher than ever before. Every effort of legislator and administrator should be bent to secure the permanency of this condition of things and its improvement whenever possible. Not only must our labor be protected by the tariff, but it should also be protected so far as it is possible from the presence in this country of any laborers the foundard of living so depresent a standard of living so depressed that

Our present immigration laws are unsatisfactory. We need every honest and efficient immigrant fitted to be come an American citizen, every immigrant who comes here to stay, who brings here a strong body, a stout heart, a good head and a resolute purpose to do his duty well in every way and to bring up his children as law abiding and God-fearing members of the community. But there should be a comprehensive law enacted with the objects of working a three-fold improvement ever our present system. First, we should aim to exclude absolutely net only all persons who are known to be believers in anarchistic principles or members of anarchistic principles or members of anarchistic ternational matters, in closer and should need a thoroughly trained nay of adequate size, or else be prepared to the wind and the beautiful Queen of the Antilles as she unfolds this new page of her do the wish the case of Cuba, there is a greetings and good wishes. Elsewhere I have discussed the question of our policy, foreign or domesting, the work of upbuilding the Navy.

T

Hurtful Trust Tendencies.

There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the great corporations known at trusts are in certain of their features and tendencies hurtful to the general welfare. This springs from no spirit of envy or uncharitableness, nor lack of pride in the great industrial achievements that have placed this country at the head of the nations struggling for commercial supremacy. It does not rest upon a lack of intelligent appreciation of the envy, is appreciate and tendency or of unsavory reputation.

The second object of a proper immigration late to the top to the top to the second object of a proper immigration and the decrease intelligent capacity to appreciate American institutions and act sanely as American citizens. This would not keep out all anarchists, for many of them belong to the intelligent criminal class; but it would do what is also in point, that is, tend to decrease the sum of ignor in an expectation. red of order, out of which anarchistic sentiment inevitably springs.

Stop Cheap Labor. Finally, all persons should be ex-cluded who are below a certain standard of economic fitness to enter our industrial field as competitors with American labor. There should be proper proof of personal capacity to earn an American living and enough money to insure a decent start under American conditions. This would stop the influx of cheap labor and the re-sulting competition which gives rise to so much of bitterness in American industrial life, and it would dry up the springs of the pestilential social conditions in our great cities, where anarchistic organizations have their greatest possibility of growth. Tarifi and Reciprocity.

There is general acquiescense in our present tariff sytem as a national policy. The first requisite to our prosperity is the continuity and stability of this economic policy. Nothing could be more unwise than to disturb

the business interests of the country by any general tariff change at this time. Yet it is not only possible, but eminently desirable, to combine with the stability of our economic system a supplementary system of reciprocal benefit and obligation with other na-tions. Such reciprocity is an incident and result of the firm establishment and preservation of our present econ-omic policy. It was specially provid-ed for in the present tariff law.

More Liberal Policy. The phenomenal growth of our ex-port trade emphasizes the urgency of the need for wider markets and for a the need for wider markets and for a liberal policy in dealing with foreign nations. Whatever is merely petty and vexatious in the way of trade restructions should be avoided. The natural line of development for a paley of reciprocity will be in connection with those of our productions which no longer require all of the support once needed to establish them upon a sound basis and with those others sound basis and with those others where either because of natural or of economic causes we are beyond the reach of successful competition. I ask the attention of the Senate to the reciprocity treaties laid before it

by my predecessor

Restore Merchant Marine.

The condition of the American mer-chant marine is such as to call for immediate remedial action by the Congress. It is discreditable to us as a nation that our merchant marine should be utterly insignificant in com-parison to that of other nations which of corporations by the national Government need not go so far as is now the case with the supervision exercised over them by so conservative a State as Massachusetts, in order to produce excellent results,

National Trust Law.

I believe that a law can be framed

I believe that a law can be framed

have to meet the fact that the original cost of building American ships is greater than is the case abroad; that any time, and which guarantees to the wages paid American officers and seamen are very much higher than those paid the officers and seamen of the officers are the officers and seamen of the officers and seamen of the officers are the officers and the officers are the officers and the officers are the officers

In Hawaii our aim must be to de

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Serious Philippines Problems.

In the Philippines our problem is larger. They are very rich tropical islands, inhabited by many varying tribes, representing widely different stages of progress toward civilization. Our earnest effort is to help these people upward along the stony and difficult path that leads to self-government. We hope to make our administration of the islands honorable to our nation by making it of the highest benefit to the Filipinos themselves; and as an earnest of what we intend to do, we point to what we have done. Already a greater meas—

There should be no thought of about onling the path upon which they have entered, and especially in view of the fact that the building of the Isthmian Can people nave no thought of about 19 and point when they have entered, and especially in view of the fact that the building of the gart that the building of the gart that the building of the gart that the building of the Isthmian Can people nave no thought of about 19 and they have entered, and especially in view of the fact that the building of the Isthmian Can people nave no thought of about 19 and they have entered, and especially in view of the fact that the building of the fact that the building of the Isthmian Can people nave and upon the path upon which they have entered, and especially in view of the fact that the building of the Isthmian Can people nave and upon the path upon which they have entered, and especially in view of the fact that the building of the fact t

ers, who deserve no higher regard than the brigands of portions of the Old World. Encouragement, direct or indirect, to these insurrectos stands on the same footing as an encourage-ment to hostile Indians in the days when we still had Indian wars. Exactly as our aim is to give to the Indian who remains peaceful the fullest and amplest consideration, but to have it amplest consideration, but to have it understood that we will show no weak-ness if he goes on the warpath, so we must make it evident, unless we are false to our own traditions and to the demands of civilization and hu-manity, that while we will do every thing, it our ower for the Filippe thing in our power for the Filipino who is peaceful, we will take the stern-est measures with the Filipino who follows the path of the insurrecto and

the ladrone.

The time has come when there should be additional legislation for the Philippines.

Pacific Cable Mandatory.

I call your attention most earnestly to the crying need of a cable to Ha-waii and the Philippines, to be con-tinued from the Philippines to points in Asia. We should not defer a day longer than necessary the construction of such a cable. It is demanded, not merely for commercial, but for polit-

merely for commercial, but for political and military considerations.

Either Congress should immediately provide for the construction of a Government cable or else an arrangement should be made by which like advantages to those accruing from a Government cable may be secured to the Government by contract with a private cable company. cable company

Canal Bill Should Pass. No single great material work which remains to be undertaken on this continent is of such consequence to the American people as the building of a canal across the isthmus connections North and South America. Its im-portance to the nation is by no means limited merely to its material effects upon our business prosperity; and yet, with view to these facts alone, it would be to the last degree important for us immediately to begin it. While its beneficial effects would perhaps be most marked upon the Pacific Coast and the Gulf and South Atlantic States, it would also greatly benefit other sections. It is emphatically a work which it is for the interest of the entire country to begin and com-plete as soon as possible; it is one of great works which only a great nation can undertake with prospects of suc-cess, and which, when done, are not only permanent assets in the nation's

treaty, so long recognized as inade-quate to supply the base for the con-struction and maintenance of a necessarily American ship canal, is abrogat ed. It specifically provides that the United States alone shall do the work of building and assume the respo of building and assume the responsi-bility of safeguarding the canal, and shall regulate its neutral use by all nations on terms of equality without the guaranty or interference of any de nation from any quarter, signed treaty will at once be laid be-fore the Senate, and if approved the Congress can then proceed to give effect to the advantages it secures us by providing for the building of the

Monroe Doctrine Stands. The Monroe Doctrine should be the cardinal feature of the foreign policy of all the nations of the two Americas. of all the nations of the United States. seventy-eight years have passed since President Monroe in his annual mes-sages announced that "the American continents are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colconsidered as subjects for future col-onization by any European power." In other words, the Monroe Doctrine is a declaration that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any non-American power at the expense of any American power on American soil. It is in no wise intended as hossoil. It is in no wise intended as hos-tile to any nation in the old world. Still less is it intended to give cover to any aggression by one new world power at the expense of any other. It is simply a step, and a long step, toward assuring the universal peace of the world by securing the possi-bility of permanent peace on this con-tinent.

SEVELT STANDS

With any other power; and we are bound by every consideration of honor and expediency to pass commercial measures in the interest of her material well-being.

Serious Philippines our problems.

In the Philippines our problem is larger. They are very rich tropical or y reputation.

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ORALL STANDS

with any other power; and we are bound by every consideration of honor mere is always to be carried in formed expediency to pass commercial measures in the interest of her material well-being.

Serious Philippines our problems.

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ORALL STANDS

we intend to do, we point to what we have done. Already a greater measure of material prosperity and of governmental honesty and efficiency has been attained in the Philippines than ever before in their history.

We are extremely anxious that the natives shall show the power of governing themselves. We are anxious first for their sakes, and next because first for their sakes, and next because it relieves us of a great burden. There need not be the slightest fear of our not continuing to give them all the liberty for which they are fit.

The only fear is lest in our overanxiety we give them a degree of independence for which they are unfit, thereby inviting reaction and disaster.

There are still troubles ahead in the islands. The insurrection has become an affair of local banditty and marauders, who deserve no higher regard than the brigands of portions of the fold World. Encouragement, direct or

competent enemy unless the competent enemy unless those aboard it have been trained by years of actual sea service, including incessant gunnery practice, would be to invite not merely disaster, but the bitterest shame and humiliation. Four thousand additional seamen and one thousand additional marines should be provided; and an increase in the officers should be recorded by making a cers should be provided by making a large addition to the classes at An napolfs. There is one small matter which should be mentioned in connecwhich should be mentioned in connection with Annapolis. The pretentious and unmeaning title of "naval cadet" should be abolished; the tilte of "midshipman," full of historic association, should be restored.

The American people must either build and maintain an adequate navy or else make up their minds definitely to accept a secondary position in international affairs, not merely in political, but in commercial matters. It

itical, but in commercial matters. It has been well said that there is no surer way of courting national disast ter than to be "opulent, aggressive and unarmed."

Extend Civil Service.

I recommend the passage of a law which will extend the classified service to the District of Columbia, or will at least enable the President thus to extend it. In my judgment all laws providing for the temporary employ-ment of clerks should hereafter con-

ment of clerks should percenter con-tain a provision that they be selected under the Civil Service law. It is important to have this system obtain at home, but it is even more important to have it applied rigidly in our insular possessions. Not an office should be filled in the Philippines or Parts. Bloc with any reserve to the Porto Rico with any regard to the man's partisan affiliations or services; with any regard to the political, so-cial or personal influence which he may have at his command; in short, heed should be paid to absolutely nothing save the man's own character and capacity and the needs of the ser-

The merit system is simply on The merit system is simply one method of securing honest and efficient administration of the Government; and in the long run the sole justification of any type of government lies in its proving itself both honest and officient. and efficien

Relations With China. Owing to the rapid growth of our power and our interests on the Paci-fic, whatever happens in China must be of the keenest national concern to

such an act, then a constitutional amendment should be submitted to ships.

At present American shipping is under certain great disadvantages when officer, to be known as Secretary of commerce and industries, as provided in the bill introduced at the last session of the Congress. It should be his province to deal with commerce in its broadest sense, including, among many other things, whatever concerns many other things, whatever concerns plant out of the congress and all matters affecting the great dusiness corporations and our great than is the case abroad; that During the troubles of 1900 our power to foster feelings of good will, and leaving no effort untried to work out the great policy of full and fair intercourse between China and the na-tions, on a footing of equal rights and advantages to all.

At Peace With the World.

At Peace With the World.

The death of Queen Victoria caused the people of the United States deep and heartfelt sorrow, to which the Government gave full expression. When President McKinley died, our nation in truth received from every quarter of the British empire expressions of grief and sympathy no less sincere. The death of the Empress Dowager Frederick of Germany also aroused the genuine sympathy of the aroused the genuine sympathy of the American people; and this sympathy was cordially reciprocated by Ger-many when the President was assassinated. Indeed, from every quarter of the civilized world we received, at the time of the President's death, assurances of such grief and regard as to touch the hearts of our people. In the midst of our affliction we reverently thank the Alights. ly thank the Almighty that we are at ly thank the Almighty that we are at peace with the nations of mankind; and we firmly intend that our policy shall be such as to continue unbroken these international relations of mutual respect and good will.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

White House, December 3, 1901.

PRINCESS ATRUKU MARRIED.

Yokohama, Nov. 24.—The marriage between H. I. H. Princess Atsuko, ihteen years of age, the young sister of H. I. H. Prince Kuni, and Viscous t Oda Hidezane, twenty-seven years of age, took place yesterday at the residence of th ebridegroom at No. 53, Akagi, Ushigome-kp, Tokyo. Mar-riage present were sent by both their Majesties the Emperor and the Em-

MAJOR FIRHER KILLED.

London, Nov. 25. - Commandant Buys has been captured after attacking a patrol of 100 railway pioneers near Villiersdorp. Major Fisher was killed and two officers wounded. Some prisoners were taken by the Boers and the Boers lost ten.

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SURE BILL WILL PASS WITH VIGOROUS A RUSH

Reciprocity Treaties Likely to be Let Alone --- Aldrich Very Positive in His

Washington, Dec. 2.-It will be unnecessary for the committee appointed by the Chinese Exclusion Convention to come to Washington, though, of course, it will come. If anything is a foregone conclusion at this session, it is the re-enactment of exclusion legis-Just which one of the numer ous bills will be taken up is not de-cided, but hardly a voice is heard against exclusion, either in the House or Senate. Everybody appears to take The Geo, F. Blake Steam Pumps. it for granted that a strong law will be passed. Some of the Californians have heard that the Democratic in fluences behind the exclusion convention are trying to make it appear that exclusion will have a hard fight, thus giving some color to the idea that the convention committee is sorely needed

"The way to deal with the reciprocity treaties is not to consider them." said Senator Aldrich today. "If we take them up at all there will be a row." That seems to be the terse summing up of the opinion of the leaders. Senator Lodge expressed himself privately in almost as strong terms as Aldrich. Senator Cullom is more reserved. Senator Perkins said "I took the pains to inquire among the leaders today regarding reciprocity treaties, and from all I can learn they will not be reported from the commit tee. There is a feeling that if the reci procity policy is begun there will be no end of it."

here, but the committee will find it-

New York, Nov. 30.-Queen Liliuoka lant arrived here incog. Friday, and was turned away from the Waldorf-Astoria, Savoy, Netherlands and Plaza, Claus Spreckels......Vice President because the clerks took her and her W. M. Giffard .. Second Vice President part of a co of Black Patti troubadours, and sealed up the registers. Queen Lil was finally recognized by a former subjeis now a bell boy at the Plaza Hotel. He heard the clerk direct the party to the Hotel Roland, and lost no time making his way there and announcing

that the Queen was coming. When the party arrived at the Ro land, Secretary Joshua Asa asked the clerk for the two best rooms in the house, one for "two ladies," and the "We are very strict in this hotel about whom we take in," said

clerk. "Have you any baggage?"
"Sir!" exclaimed Aea, throwing
down seventeen trunk and bag checks, "I am tired of these insults. I am the Queen's secretary. The Queen is here.' "What she queen of?"

"She is Queen Liliuokalani."
That satisfied the clerk. He let the Queen and Myra have room 310, and sent John and Joshua to room 307. The party will spend toe winter in Washington and will endeavor to enter so-

Washington, Dec. 1 .- Ex-Queen Lillokalani of the Hawaiian Islands, accompanied by Miss Myra Heleluhe, John D. Amiolku and Joshua K. Aca, arrived in Washington tonight from New York. The former Queen and nembers of her suite would not meet callers.

KILAUEA STOCK CO.

Articles of incorporation of the Kilauea Stock and Dairy Company, of Olas, Hawaii, were filed yesterday with Treasurer Wright. The corporation is organized with a

capital of \$10,000, for a term of fifty years, and its object is stated in sec tion 3 of the articles as follows. "The purpose of this corporation is for the buying, raising, breeding and selling of horses, mules, cattle, pigs, sheep and other live stock, and the making, buying and selling of butter, cheese bacon and other dairy products. The incorporators are Peter Lee.

Martin Bowers, A. J. M. Mackenzie, Martin Porter, C. E. Richardson, A. E. Sutton and J. Martin Lee.

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